

ernor's Spring to Monument Peak. Both sexes were in abundance and about this date one may figure the species is present in the greatest numbers. On July 14th, with two sons and LeRoy Dudley as our guide, the writer, ascending by the Parson's Trail, took a dozen somewhat rubbed and worn specimens. The first captures were made a half mile above the Saddle and successively all the way up to Monument Peak at an elevation of 5268 feet. Proceeding along the Knife Edge specimens on the wing were occasionally noted as far as Chimney Peak. Dropping down into the little grassy hollow that separates Chimney Peak from Pamola, we lunched. A remarkably clear day without wind was of material benefit in our collecting. We took six presentable specimens at this point. Proceeding up Pamola Peak additional specimens were seen and taken all the way down to Index Rock which is at an elevation of approximately 3700 feet.

On August 1st, Mr. D. W. Farquhar ascended by the Abol Trail to find a cloud on the summit and reported he saw no specimens of *O. katahdin* flying. Although not a fair day to test collecting, Mr. Farquhar believes the season for the butterfly had terminated.

If one is so fortunate as to get favorable weather in the early part of July the time devoted to search for this species is an interesting adventure. From the Northern Peaks to Monument Peak, around the Knife Edge to Pamola and halfway down there are inspiring views of the Great Basin which will well repay a visit. Some day it will be interesting to discover if this species inhabits the top of Traveller Mountain whose summit is at the same elevation as Index Rock on Pamola.

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### **A New Buprestid Beetle from the Florida Keys (Coleoptera).**

By H. C. FALL, Tyngsboro, Massachusetts.

***Paratyndaris suturalis* n. sp.**

Of the usual robust, cylindrical, slightly attenuate form; sparsely clothed throughout with short, silvery white, decumbent pubescence. Color black with obscure violaceous and (on

the elytra) greenish reflections, the elytral suture narrowly more brightly violaceous becoming cupreo-aeneous at the middle of its length.

Head broadly convex, lightly transversely impressed on the vertex, surface shining, rather coarsely closely punctate. Antennae slender, black, serrate from the fifth joint.

Prothorax about one-sixth wider than long, widest at the middle, sides rather strongly rounded, more narrowed in front, the lateral margin faintly sinuate before the somewhat obtuse but sharply defined hind angles; disk evenly and strongly convex and without trace of impressed line, the extreme hind margin with a slight median impression; punctures rather fine, not dense, and at middle of disk showing some tendency to arrange themselves in short transverse lines.

Elytra about four-fifths longer than the thorax and at base as wide as the base of the latter; only slightly attenuate, apices broadly truncate; each with a somewhat oblique ante-median impression, the two confluent on the suture; striae shallow and somewhat confused toward the suture, deeper and more regular at sides, the humeral and submarginal intervals more convex; strial punctures moderate.

Body beneath rather densely and coarsely punctate, shining, with violaceous reflections; last ventral segment acutely pointed but not spiniform at tip. Tarsal joints less slender than in *olneyae*, though not cordiform; claws thickened at base but without any appreciable dentiform prominence.

Length (to tip of elytra) 8 mm.; width 3.4 mm.

Described from a single specimen, probably a female, bearing locality label "Big Pine Key, FLORIDA, VII-20-29."

I am indebted to Mr. C. A. Frost for the privilege of retaining the unique type of this rare and interesting species. Mr. Frost writes that he received it from Mr. C. G. Siepmann, of Rahway, New Jersey, by whom it presumably was collected.

There can hardly be a doubt I think that the present species should be considered congeneric with our several previously described Texas and Arizona species. These, with a single exception, were all originally referred to *Tyndaris*, but have been separated by Mr. W. S. Fisher (Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 1919, p. 92) under the new generic name *Paratyndaris*, the chief distinguishing characters of which are said to be—the

more cylindrical form; prothorax not twice as wide as long; antennae more slender, the serration beginning with the sixth or seventh joint (instead of the fifth joint as in *Tyndaris*); tarsal joints not cordiform; abdomen, which is longer than the elytra, terminating in a spine, and is visible from above. All the known species of true *Tyndaris*, about five in number, are from far down in South America (Chile, Argentina, Paraná).

Strictly interpreted, certain of Fisher's points of distinction between *Tyndaris* and *Paratyndaris* are more or less weakened in the light of the structure of the present species. In it, *e.g.*, the serration of the antenna begins with the fifth joint as in typical *Tyndaris*, and the last ventral segment is no more acute at apex than in the South American *T. planata*. In the latter moreover, judging from a specimen in the museum at Cambridge, although the joints of the four anterior tarsi are evidently cordiform, those of the hind tarsus are not perceptibly different from those in our Florida species, in which the tarsi as a whole are less slender than in our western species of *Paratyndaris*.

The occurrence in the Florida Keys of a species of either *Tyndaris* or *Paratyndaris* is both notable and wholly unexpected, the more so in that Fisher's Revision of West Indian Buprestidae contains no species of either genus, nor is there a single species given in the *Biologia*.

By its entire lack of maculation *P. suturalis* is at once separable from our previously known species, all of which are ornamented with red or yellow spots or stripes. There are numerous other distinguishing characters, as a perusal of the description will show.

In his description of his *P. coursetiae* Mr. Fisher alludes to a broadly rounded lobe on the hind margin of the third ventral segment. I have noticed such a lobe in both *olucyae* and *chameleonis*, but on the second ventral rather than the third. This structure is probably a male sexual character as suggested by Fisher.